MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM

NR Eligible:	yes	************
	no	

operty Name: McKee-Leasure Farmstead	Inventory Number: WA-V-428
Address: 12244-48 Hanging Rock Road	Historic district: yes X no
City: Clear Spring Zip Code: 21722	County: Washington
USGS Quadrangle(s): Clear Spring	
Property Owner: Maryland Dept. of Natural Resources	Tax Account ID Number: 005163
Tax Map Parcel Number(s): 6 Tax Map Number	er: 21
Project: Indian Springs DNR, Historic Sites Survey Agency	: Maryland Dept. of Natural Resources
Agency Prepared By: Paula S. Reed & Associates, Inc.	
Preparer's Name: Edie Wallace	Date Prepared: 12/9/2008
Documentation is presented in: Washington County Courthouse; U.S. Population	n Census records; Maryland Archives
Preparer's Eligibility Recommendation: Eligibility recommended	X Eligibility not recommended
Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A I	B _ C _ D _ E _ F _ G
Complete if the property is a contributing or non-contributing resource	
Name of the District/Property:	
Inventory Number: Eligible: yes	s Listed: yes
te visit by MHT Staff yes X no Name:	Date:
Description of Property and Justification: (Please attach map and photo) Sitting on the north side of Hanging Rock Road, approximately ½ mile west of Bla as the Webb Place. Historically named, it is the McKee Leasure Farmstead. The larger 211-acre farm, and includes a log house, log hog barn, frame wood shed, but standard bank barn with attached wagon shed/corn crib. The house is situated along is some distance to the west, facing east. The out buildings are arrayed behind and also along Hanging Rock Road. The land is mostly open meadow, no longer farmstead valley. Land rises immediately to the south to become the north end of Fairview M Sword Mountain. Dating from ca. 1900, the McKee-Leasure farmstead retains integrity of location, sefeling and association with the past. The deteriorated condition of the house and those buildings, which are key to the interpretation of the whole complex. Deterior buildings has reduced the integrity of materials and workmanship.	complex is sited on a 57-acre parcel, part of a tchering shed, chicken house, and a frame ag Hanging Rock Road and faces south, the barn to the side of the house, with the hog pen being ed and is the southern terminus of Blair's Mountain, and to the west is the ridge known as setting, design, some materials and workmanship, the hog barn do compromise the integrity of
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW	
Eligibility recommended Eligibility not recommended	
Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A	_BCDEFG
MHT Comments:	l
Jonathen Sayes	2/12/09
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	Date
2kmty 3	1209
Reviewer, National Register Program	Date \

200900197

NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

WA-V-428

McKee-Leasure Farmstead

Page 2

The McKee-Leasure Farmstead was likely primarily developed after 1905 when Joseph and Anna Bell McKee purchased the 57-acre tract. The farmstead passed to Anna Bell's son, George T. Leasure, about 1920 and he added the adjoining agricultural acreage between 1924 and 1937. George "Web" Leasure occupied the farm until his death in 1994. The farmstead has since been vacant and is in a general state of disrepair and deterioration. The farmstead is not associated with any persons or events of historical significance and is not an outstanding example of any architectural style. It is not considered individually eligible for the National Register.

MARYLA Eligibility			TRUST		EW gibility not recommend	led						
Criteria: MHT Com	Parameters and Parame	B	c	D	Considerations:	A	В	C	D	Е	F	G
	Review	er, Office	e of Pres	servatio	on Services			Date			880000000	
www.	Revie	wer, Nat	ional Re	egister l	Program			Date				

1. Name of F	Property	(indicate preferred r	name)						
historic	McKee-Leasure	Farmstead (preferred)							
other	Webb Farmstead	d; DNR Site #10							
2. Location									
street and number	12244-12248 Ha	anging Rock Road					_ not for	publica	tion
city, town	Clear Spring					<u>X</u>	_ vicinity	,	
county	Washington Cou	inty							
3. Owner of	Property	(give names and mailing	addres	ses of all c	wners)				
name	Maryland Dept.	of Natural Resources							
street and number	Tawes State Off	ice Bldg., 580 Taylor Ave.				telephone			
city, town	Annapolis		state	MD		zip code	21401-2	352	×
4. Location	of Legal D	escription	e e						
		Vashington County Courtho	NICO.		tov mo	n and narcal	Mon 21	Dargel	6
city, town	Hagerstown	vasnington County Courtile	use		liber	p and parcel	Map 21,	671	
	Tiugersto wir				11001	1050	10110	0/1	
5. Primary L	ocation of	Additional Data	a						
	7.0	National Register District							
	77	n Local Historic District he National Register/Maryla	nd Regi	ster					
	The state of the s	the National Register/Mary	100						
	ded by HABS/HAE	ER t or Research Report at MH	T						
	C Structure Report	The state of the s							
C Olasaifias	4								
6. Classifica	tion								Y
Category	Ownership	Current Function				Resource			
district	Xpublic	agriculture	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	indscape	. 10	Contributing	en access	ncontrib	
_X_building(s) structure	private both	commerce/trade defense	9	ecreation/c eligion	ulture	7	_	6	buildings sites
site		domestic		ocial					structures
object		education		ansportation			_		objects
		funerary		ork in prog	gress	-	_	6	Total
		government health care	-	nknown acant/not i	n IISA	Number of	Contribu	tina Pa	SOURCES
		industry		ther:	ii uac	previously			
						0			

7. Description	<u> </u>	Inventory No. WA-V-428
Condition		
excellent good	X deteriorated ruins	

Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

Physical Description

altered

fair

Sitting on the north side of Hanging Rock Road, approximately ½ mile west of Blairs Valley Road is the farmstead known to DNR as the "Web Place". Historically named, it is the McKee-Leasure Farmstead. The complex is sited on a 57-acre parcel, part of a larger 211-acre farm, and includes a log house, log hog barn, frame wood shed, butchering shed, chicken house, and a frame standard bank barn with attached wagon shed/corn crib. The house is situated along Hanging Rock Road and faces south, the barn is some distance to the west, facing east. The out buildings are arrayed behind and to the east side of the house, with the hog pen being also along Hanging Rock Road. The land is mostly open meadow, no longer farmed and is the southern terminus of Blair's Valley. Land rises immediately to the south to become the north end of Fairview Mountain, and to the west is the ridge known as Sword Mountain.

House:

The house is a two story four bay log building covered with German siding. Some of the siding has been replaced with weatherboarding on the west gable wall. Also on the west gable wall a small area of siding is missing revealing the log structure beneath (the corner notching is not visible). The house rests on fieldstone foundations, which are parged with concrete. The roofing material is corrugated sheet metal. A concrete block flue rises from inside the east gable end. One story shed roofed porches extend across the front and rear walls. The rear porch was partially enclosed. Traces of yellow paint survive on the front wall under the eaves.

The façade opening arrangement is four bays with two side by side central front doors. At the second story front there are only two windows, aligned with the two first story windows. First story openings have been boarded shut. Second story windows have a combination of two-pane and single pane sash, with the single pane ones probably being replacements. Windows have applied trim with molded, flat top pieces, indicative of the early 20th century. The two central front doors lack transoms. The doors have four panels.

The interior of the house is divided into four rooms. The two front doors each enter into one of the front rooms. The two front rooms are connected by a doorway, and each has a door in the back wall opening into the two rear rooms. The northeast room, which has an exterior door to the back porch was the kitchen. The enclosed staircase to the second floor is constructed between the two back rooms, with access through a door opening into the northwest corner of the kitchen. Interior doors are a combination of six panel, four panel and board and batten.

The form of the house with two central front doors and the interior four room plan and no passageway derives from 19th and early 20th century Pennsylvania German traditions.

Name Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 1

Wood Shed:

Outside the back door of the house and slightly to the west is a gable-roofed shed of frame construction covered with board and batten siding. The shed has a door in its south wall, which faces toward the back of the house, and no windows. Sheet metal covers the roof.

Butchering shed:

This small building is located behind and slightly to the east of the house. It is a shed-roofed frame building with vertical board siding.

Chicken House:

Further to the north of the house is a frame chicken house. It is a shed-roofed frame building with covered with wood siding and sheet metal roofing. A door in the south wall and chickenwire covered windows complete the building.

Hog barn:

East of the house along Hanging Rock Road is a log hog barn in a state of collapse. It consists of a flat-notched log pen with a deeply overhanging gabled roof. These is no chinking or daubing between the logs and they appear to have been hewn, although they are quite weathered. The corner joining is not toe nailed. The overhangs front and rear shelter exterior hog runs. The gable ends have vertical board siding, and the remaining roofing material is corrugated sheet metal

Standard Bank Barn:

Situated about 200 feet west of the house and facing east is a Pennsylvania Standard timber framed bank barn. The barn is constructed into the hillside with the ramp leading to the upper threshing floor on the west side and the cantilevered forebay on the east side. The barn is constructed of circular sawn timbers and sits on poured concrete foundations. Incorporated into the barn's main span is a drive through wagon shed and corncrib. The barn's framing is typical of mid 19th century antecedents with queen post trusses, diagonal bracing, purlins and common rafters. An interior granary is built into the southwest upper mow area. Vertical siding covers the barn and the roofing material is corrugated sheet metal. At the lower level, cattle stalls with hay racks are arranged perpendicular to the front and rear walls of the barn.

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Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Name Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 2

Evaluation of integrity:

Dating from ca. 1900, the McKee-Leasure farmstead retains integrity of location, setting, design, some materials and workmanship, feeling and association with the past. The deteriorated condition of the house and the hog barn do compromise the integrity of those buildings, which are key to the interpretation of the whole complex. Deterioration and missing pieces and parts of the buildings has reduced the integrity of materials and workmanship.

ance			Inventory No. WA-V-428
Areas of Significance	Check and j	ustify below	
 X agriculture archeology X architecture art commerce communications community planning conservation 	 economics education engineering entertainment/ recreation ethnic heritage exploration/ settlement 	health/medicine industry invention landscape architecture law literature maritime history military	performing arts philosophy politics/government religion science social history transportation other:
		Architect/Builder N/A	
lates ca.1905		81	
_National Register		Maryland Register	not evaluated
	Areas of Significance X agriculture archeology X architecture art commerce communications community planning conservation	Areas of Significance X agriculture	Architect/Builder Areas of Significance Check and justify below X agriculture

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

The McKee-Leasure Farmstead is an early 20th century farmstead including a log dwelling house, log hog barn, frame bank barn, frame chicken house, and two frame sheds. The building complex was likely primarily developed after 1905 when Joseph and Anna Bell McKee purchased the 57-acre tract. The farmstead passed to Anna Bell's son, George T. Leasure, about 1920 and he added the adjoining agricultural acreage between 1924 and 1937. George "Web" Leasure occupied the farm until his death in 1994. The farmstead has since been vacant and is in a general state of disrepair and deterioration. It is not considered eligible for the National Register.

Historic Context

0:--::::

While the valley lands of Washington County were easily converted to the general/grain farming traditions carried in by German and Pennsylvania-German immigrants, the mountains bordering the valleys on the east and west provided different opportunities for development. Covered with old growth trees and laden with iron ore, the mountains were soon home to several iron furnace operations. The Green Spring Furnace, nestled within the North Mountain ranges to the west, was established in 1765 by Lancelot Jacques and Thomas Johnson (Scharf, p. 1295). The insatiable need for wood to provide charcoal for the furnaces ensured that previously forested mountain land was eventually cleared.

Through the first half of the 19th century, the west-central region of Maryland became known for grain production. Grain was sold in bulk, or processed into flour and meal, or distilled into whiskey. These commodities were shipped to markets in Baltimore or Philadelphia. Shipping from western Maryland was a problem, and hindered the growth and prosperity associated with grain production. There was no reliable inland water route to the farming areas, although navigation of the Potomac River was seasonally available from the 1790s through 1828. Road transportation served as the primary artery for the freight hauling needs of the region. Maryland, therefore promoted turnpike development, although most of these toll routes were privately

Name Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 1

funded. The output and growth in population in the western areas of Maryland encouraged construction and improvement of roads.

In 1806 the Federal government began the construction of a highway that would lead to the newly acquired Louisiana Purchase lands comprising much of the central portion of the United States. The "National Road" began in Cumberland, Maryland following the old Braddock Road, a rough wagon track established by explorers and traders, and led to Wheeling in Virginia (West Virginia) and later on to Terre Haute, Indiana. The main wagon road from Baltimore to Cumberland, a collection of privately owned and operated turnpike segments that ran through the heart of Washington County was eventually upgraded and consolidated to become part of the National Road system. The National Pike, as it became known, was one of the most heavily traveled east-west routes in America with traffic passing all hours of the day and night. The Pike passed through both the town of Clear Spring and the village of Indian Springs spawning hotels, taverns, and shops. It was in 1819 that Indian Springs received its name by virtue of its new Post Office (Scharf, p. 1294).

Construction of the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal along the Potomac River as an alternative transportation system began in 1828 and reached the western districts of Washington County by 1839. Not only did the canal open a new avenue of transportation for agricultural products but it also became a source of employment for many who lived nearby. The "canal towns" of Washington County, as well as throughout the adjoining rural areas, were full of men whose occupation listed on the census as "boating on the canal" or "boatman." Other common occupations in rural Washington County included farmer, farm laborer, and – in areas around the several active iron works – miner, collier, and "works at furnace."

The Clear Spring and Indian Springs Districts in Washington County benefited from both the National Pike and the C&O Canal in close proximity. Although highway transportation waned as the canal and railroad peaked through the second half of the 19th century, both districts ranked among the higher rural district populations in 1880 (Scharf, p. 974). Still, the west-central Maryland "bread basket" saw a slow decline in the dominance of grain production and milling, largely due to the advances in steam powered mills and the railroad. As mid-western farms began to concentrate on wheat, the farms of Washington County developed a more diversified product list, eventually shifting to dairy products, fruit, and vegetable production. By 1900, the "General Farm" designation was commonly found on the census in Washington County.

The advent of the automobile in the first decades of the 20th century briefly revived the aging National Turnpike. However, the urbanization and industrialization process of the late 19th century gradually transformed the economy of Maryland. While agricultural pursuits continued

Name Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 2

in the rural parts of the state, their relative importance as the driving force of the economy declined (Bruchey in Walsh and Fox, p. 483, 484). In 1920, Maryland had become 60% urban with slightly over half the state's population in Baltimore (Crooks in Walsh and Fox, p. 590). Meanwhile suburban residential districts and recreational areas spread outward from Washington D.C. and Baltimore into Montgomery and Baltimore Counties, a trend that has continued to the present. The conversion of farmland use to dairy and orchards led to the decrease of traditional agricultural industries particularly milling and attendant businesses and industries.

The 1930 drought and the Great Depression brought more woes to Maryland farmers. In 1931, one of the major bank failures in Maryland was the Central Trust Company of Frederick and its 11 branches. When it collapsed, it affected 14 smaller banks in western Maryland. This troubled the already depressed farming area in central and western Maryland even more. The bleak economic outlook for farmers in the region encouraged even more people to leave the land and try to turn their fortunes in the city.

After World War II with the advent of the post war booming manufacturing economy and the emerging Cold War, population began to shift once again. This time with the encouragement of the government's new interstate highway system, the defense highways developed in the Eisenhower administration, upwardly mobile and automobile owning city dwellers left the urban environments of Washington DC and Baltimore to create suburban neighborhoods on the edges of the cities. Since the late 1940s, suburban development has sprawled outward into and throughout mid-Maryland substantially reducing agriculture and profoundly altering the rural scene.

Architecture

Log construction remained very typical in Washington County throughout the 18th and 19th centuries, as shown by the vast number of remaining log houses built before 1860. Dwellings built of log range from small cabins to large and pretentious houses. They were almost always covered with clapboards, stucco, or, in the 19th century, with brick casing. Covering the logs in most instances seems to have been the intent upon construction, as suggested by examination of log structures in the area that show little or no weathering on their log walls beneath siding.

The people of mid-Maryland built according to the materials that were available to them, sometimes drawing upon long-established traditions based upon European and British patterns and upon their own interpretations of current styles and construction techniques, adapted to local conditions. Elements of fashionable styles were incorporated into the region's buildings along

Name Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 3

with traditional features. With the exception of exterior applications of stylistic door treatments and symmetrical fenestration, typically, the more fashionable architectural elements were found on the interior in the form of moldings, mantels, and stairs. Although there are pure stylistic examples, particularly dating from the later 19th century, the vast majority of the region's buildings are vernacular structures.

Resource History

The McKee-Leasure Farmstead is sited on a 57-acre outsale parcel, taken from a much larger tract of 454 acres called *Feidt's Dwelling*, patented in 1838 by John Feidt, Jr. Feidt was the son of a prominent Clear Spring District farmer, John Feidt, Sr., who established himself in the area in the late 18th century. John Feidt, Jr. was born in the district in 1805 and in 1833 married Catharine Jacques, daughter of another prominent district landowner Lancelot Jacques.

The 1859 Thomas Taggert Map of Washington County showed John Feidt's tract in Blair's Valley, just off the north face of "Mt. Gilliland." (see attached 1859 map) By 1870 Feidt had retired from farming and was living in Clear Spring, and by 1877 the bulk of the *Feidt's Dwelling* farm was owned by A.J. Kershner (see attached 1877 map). After a successful life of farming and numerous land transactions, John Feidt passed away in 1872.

Catharine (Jacques) Feidt sold 57 acres of the *Feidt's Dwelling* tract in 1881 (Deed Book [DB] 81, p.434). Located on "the road leading from Feidt's School House by the 'Stone Cabin Gap'," the seemingly unimproved parcel sold for \$1,500 to Martin Angle and John Hollinger, both living in Franklin County, Pennsylvania. Angle and Hollinger sold the 57-acre tract in 1884 to George Barnhart for \$406 (DB 86, p. 322). It appears from a later reference that Barnhart was likely the actual purchaser of the property in 1881 with Angle and Hollinger "holding" the property until final payment in 1884 (ref. in DB 107, p. 561, from George Barnhart to wife Margaret in 1898).

Although George Barnhart described himself in an 1881 deed as living in Hagerstown, by the 1900 census George (age 73) and Margaret Barnhart, their son Charles and his wife and children were all living in the Clear Spring District, presumably on the 57-acre tract. The following year, in 1901, the Barnharts sold the small farm, "with improvements thereon," for \$950 to Samuel Higgins (DB 121, p. 256). Higgins conveyed the farm in 1905 to Joseph McKee for \$825 (DB 121, p. 256).

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Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

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Number 8 Page 4

It was likely Joseph McKee who built the farmstead buildings now standing on the McKee-Leasure Farmstead. Although the house is log construction, its windows, trim and concrete parged foundation indicate an early 20th century construction date. The barn is built on a full concrete foundation. The logs used to construct both the house and hog barn appear to be hewn logs and may have been reused from earlier buildings already on the property. By 1910, Joseph McKee, aged 43, was living in the Blair's Valley area (judging by others listed near him on the census). He described himself as a "General Farmer." His wife Anna B. was 42-years old and their son Russell was 17-years old. Also in the household was George T. Leasure, age 21. He was described as Joseph McKee's step-son, likely Anna B.'s son from a previous marriage. Both Russell McKee and George T. Leasure were occupied as farm laborers on the "Home Farm."

Joseph McKee passed away before 1920. Anna B. McKee's household in 1920, listed on Hanging Rock Road in the Clear Spring District, included her son Russell and her brother David Hull. While Anna McKee's occupation was listed as "farmer" and her son as "farm laborer," brother David listed no occupation. It appears from several later deeds that Russell McKee and David Hull had purchased land adjoining the farmstead, making the working farm approximately 200 acres. In 1924, Russell McKee sold his two small parcels of 12 and 3 acres to his stepbrother George T. Leasure. David Hull sold his 106-acre parcel to Leasure in 1937, and although there was apparently no deed of conveyance recorded, George Leasure also inherited the 57-acre farmstead from his mother Anna Bell McKee. In 1939, Leasure added his wife Fannie Mae to the title for all four parcels: 1) 12 acres; 2) 3 acres; 3) 106 acres; and 4) 57 acres (DB 210, p. 338).

Following the deaths of Fannie Mae Leasure in 1957 and George T. Leasure in 1959, the property transferred to their son George W. (Web) Leasure. Web Leasure occupied the farmstead until his death in 1994 (DB 1234, p. 454). The farmstead has been unoccupied since 1994 and in 2001 the Maryland Department of Natural Resources purchased the land an buildings (DB 1630, p. 671).

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. WA-V-428

Scharf, J. Thomas. History of Western Maryland. Bowie, MD: Heritage Books, Inc., 2002 (CD-ROM).

U.S. Population Census Records. HeritageQuest Online, www.heritagequest.com.

Walsh, Richard and William Lloyd Fox, eds. Maryland, A History. Baltimore: Maryland Historical Society, 1974.

Washington County Land Records, Washington County Courthouse, Hagerstown, MD

Washington County Patented Certificates, Plats.net, www.msa.md.gov.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property
Acreage of historical setting
Quadrangle name

Acreage of surveyed property

57 acres

Clear Spring Quad

Quadrangle scale: 1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The boundary includes all of the standing resources within the historic farmstead complex.

The surveyed farmstead is located on the 57-acre parcel divided from a larger tract in 1881 (DB 81, p. 434).

11. Form Prepared by

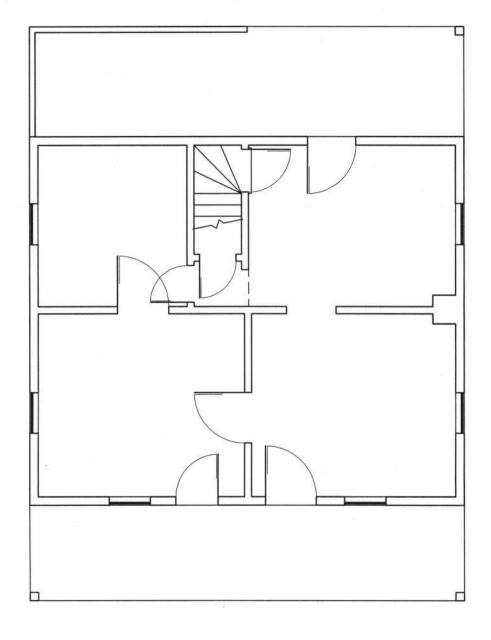
name/title	Paula S. Reed, Ph.D., architectural historian;	Edie Wallace, historian	
organization	Paula S. Reed & Associates, Inc.	date	December 2008
street & number	1 W. Franklin St., Suite 300	telephone	301-739-2070
city or town	Hagerstown	state	Maryland

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to:

Maryland Historical Trust DHCD/DHCP 100 Community Place Crownsville, MD 21032-2023 410-514-7600





12244-12248 HANGING ROCK ROAD, CLEARSPRING, MARYLAND

SCALE: 3/16"=1'-0"

WA-V-428 McKee-Leasure Farmstead (house)

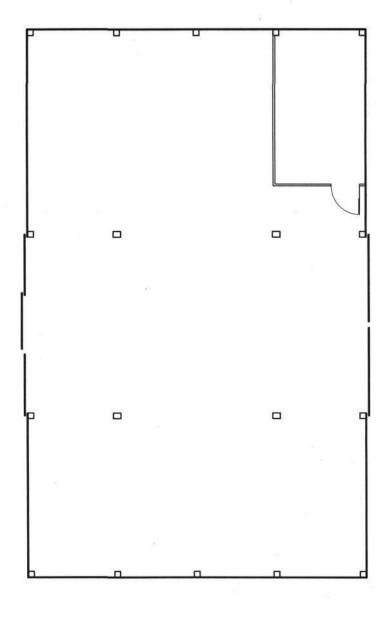
Cushwa & Stouffer

One West Franklin Street, Suite 201 Hagerstown, Maryland 21740 Phone: 301-739-7995 | Fax: 301-739-0765 | info@cushwastouffer.com

Indian Springs W. M. A.

Clear Spring, Maryland

SK.3





12244-12248 HANGING ROCK ROAD, CLEARSPRING, MARYLAND

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

WA-V-428

McKee-Leasure Farmstead (barn)

Cushwa & Stouffer

One West Franklin Street, Suite 201 Hagerstown, Maryland 21740 Phone: 301-739-7995 | Fax: 301-739-0765 | info@cushwastouffer.com

Indian Springs W. M. A. Clear Spring, Maryland

SK.431 October 2008



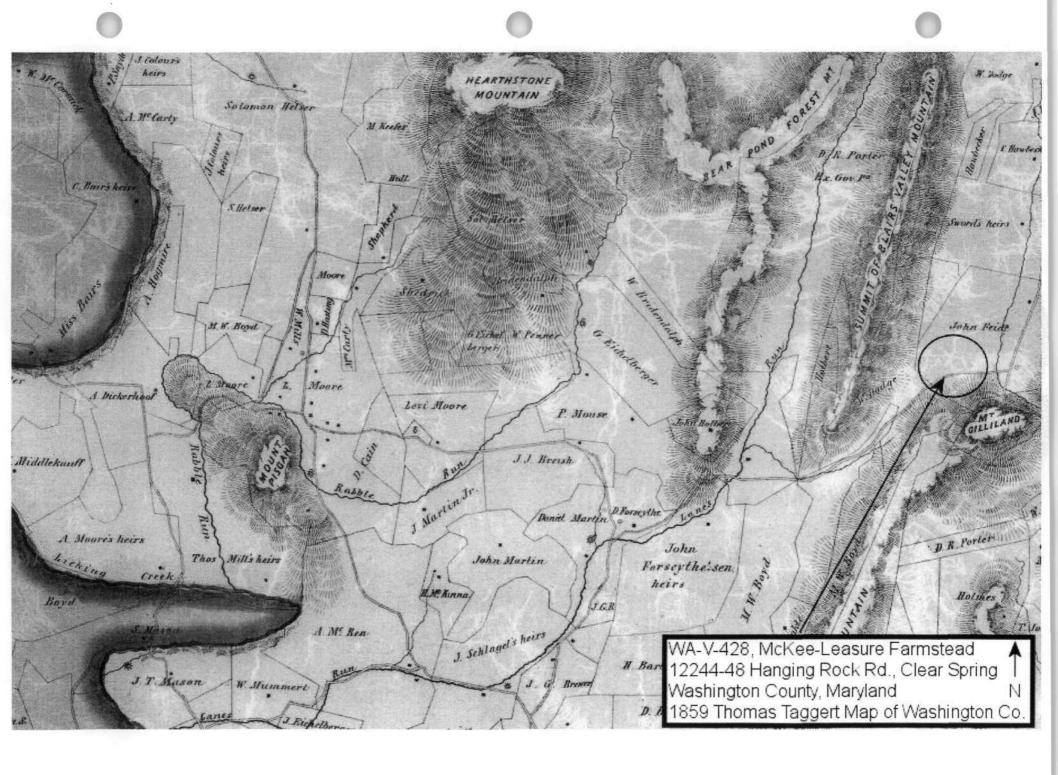
WA-V-428 McKee-Leasure Farmstead 12244-12248 Hanging Rock Road Clear Spring, Washington County, MD

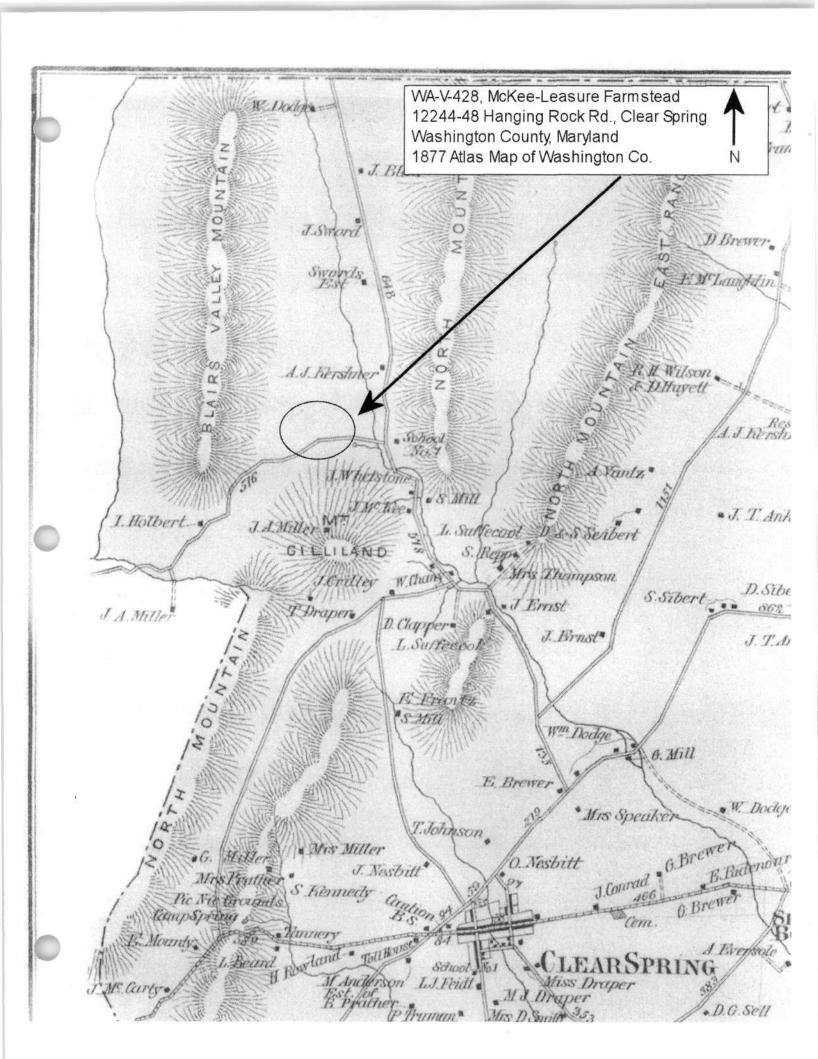


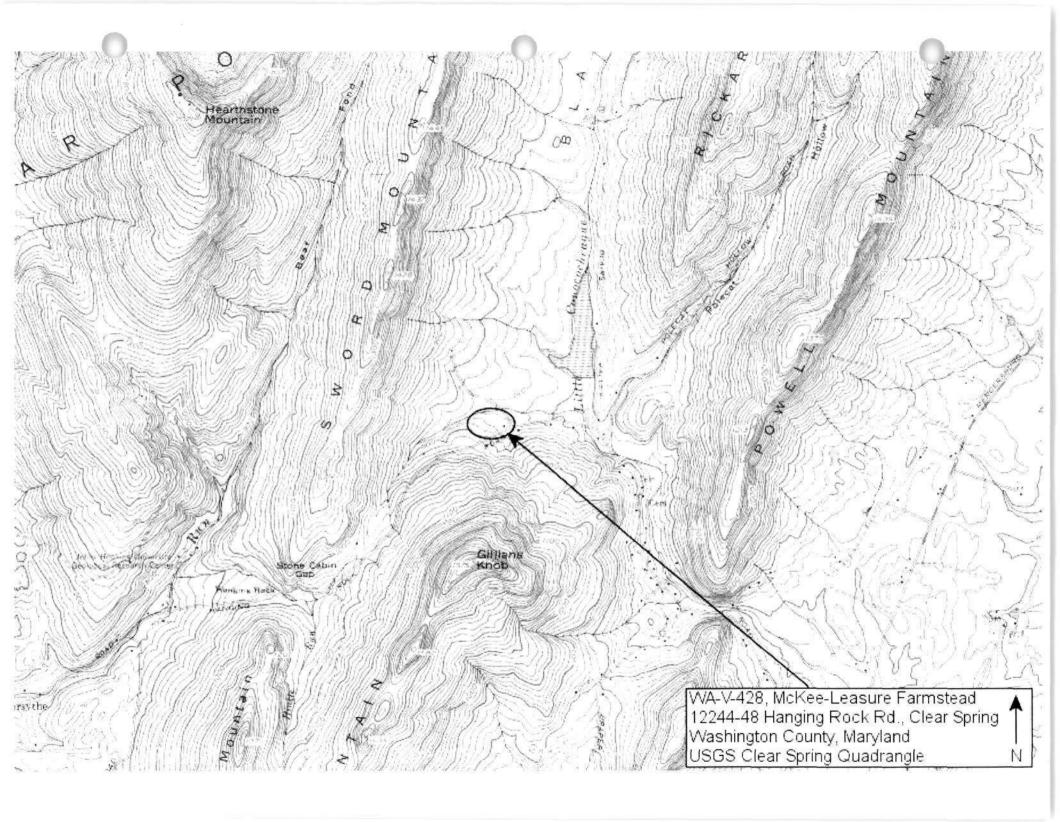
House and Domestic Outbuildings

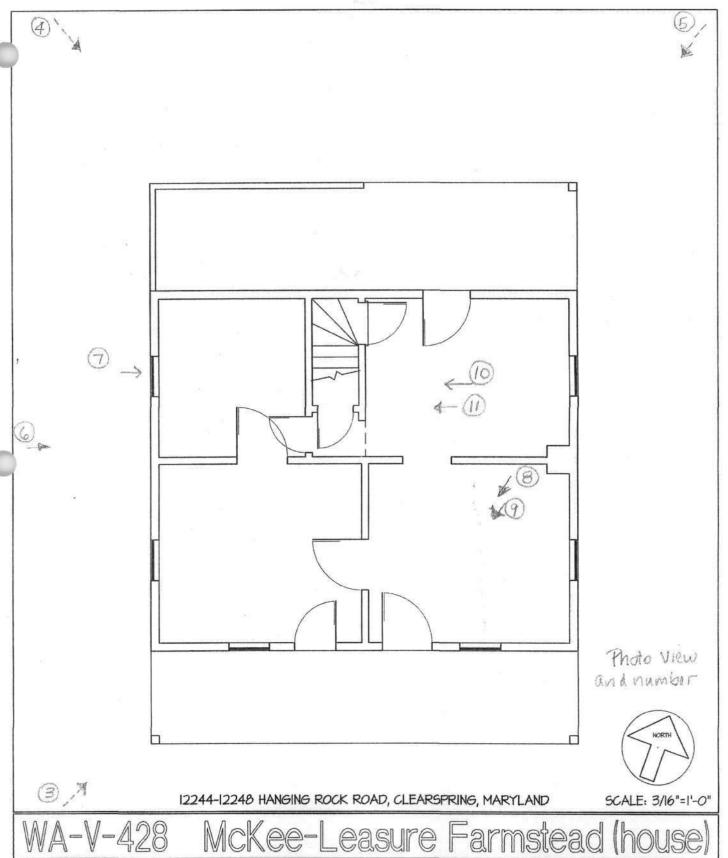


Barn



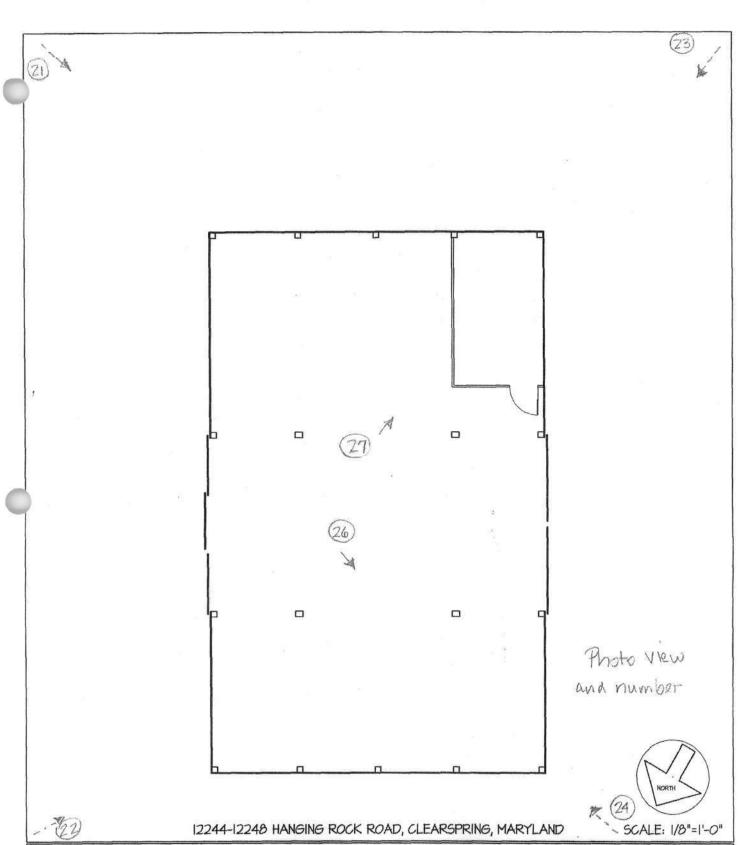






One West Franklin Street, Suite 201 Hagerstown, Maryland 21740 Phone: 301-739-7995 | Fax: 301-739-0765 | info@cushwastouffer.com

Indian Springs W. M. A. Clear Spring, Maryland 31 October 2008



WA-V-428 McKee-Leasure Farmstead (barn)

Cushwa & Stouffer

Cushwa & Stouffer

Architects, L.L.C.

One West Franklin Street, Suite 201 Hagerstown, Maryland 21740

Phone: 301-739-7995 | Fax: 301-739-0765 | info@cushwastouffer.com

Indian Springs W. M. A. Clear Spring, Maryland

SK.4



WA-V-428 Mckee-Leasure Farmstead 12244-48 Hanging Rock Road, Clear Spring, MD P. Reed 10/00 MDSHPO Setting, NW View

#10627



WA-V-428 MCKee-Leasure Farmstead 12244-48 Hanging Rock Road, Clear Spring, MD P. Reed 10/08 Setting, E. View # Z Q 27



WA-V-428 Mckee-Leasure Farmstead 12244-48 Hanging Rock Road, Clear Spring, MD P. Reed 10/08 MDSHPO NE View. S. elevation

#3 0 27



WA-V-428 McKee-Leasure Farmstead 12244-48 Hanging Rock Road, Clear Spring, MD P. Reed 10/08 MDSHPO House and outbuildings SE view #A 927



WA-V-428 Mckee-Leasure Farmstead 12244 - 48 Hanging Rock Road, Clear Spring, MD P. Reed 10/08 MDSHPO House Sw view #50,27



WA-V-428
McKee-Leasure Farmstead
12244-48 Hanging Rock Road, Clear Spring, MD
P. Reed
10/08
MDSHPO

NE View, W. elevation

#6 0627



WA-V-428 McKee - Leasure Farmstead 12244-48 Hanging Rock Road, Clear Spring Rd, MD P. Reed 10/08 MDSHPO House, W. Wall detail #70,27



WA-V- 428 McKee-Leasure Farmstead 12244-48 Hanging Rock Road, Clear Spring, MD P. Reed MDSHPO SE room, Sw view #806 27



SE room, Sw views #9 g 27



WA-V-428 McKee-Leasure Farmstead 12244-48 Hanging Rock Road, Clear Spring, MD P. Reed 10/08 NE room W UBUS #10 07 27



WA-V-428 Mckee-Leasure Farmstead 12244-48 Hanging Rock Road, Clear Spring, MD P. Reed 10/08 MDSHPO Interior, north rooms, E. view

#11 827



412 2 27



13 0 27





WA-V- 428 Mckee-Leasure Farmstead 12244-48 Hanging Rock Road, Clear Spring, MD P. Reed 10/08 MDSHPO ChroKen Coop, N. View #15 9 27



thicken coop, NW view #16 og 27



WA-V-428 McKee-Leasure Farmstead 12244-48 Hanging Rock Road, Clear Spring, MD P. Reed anicken coop, Nw view #17 0 27



Hog Barn, SE views

#13 of 27



#19 8 27



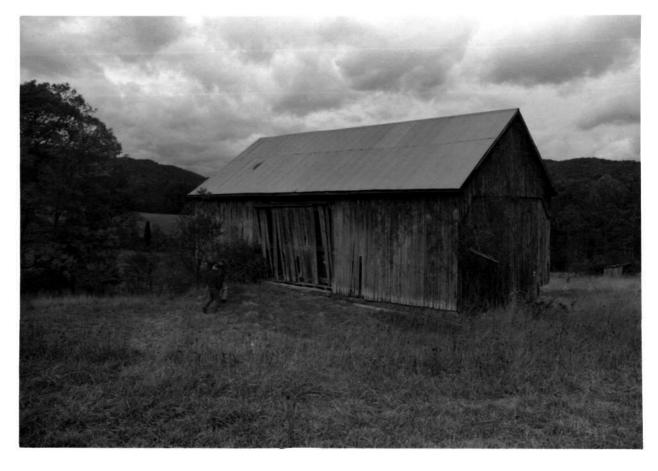
WA-V-428 Mckee-Leasure Farmstead 12244-48 Hanging Rock Road, Clear Spring, MD P. Reed 10/08 Hog bam, NW View # 20 0/27



Barn, NW View #21 927



WA-V-428 Mckee - Leasure Farmstead 12244-48 Hanging Rock Road, Clear Spring, MD P. Reed 10/08 Bam, Sw view #22 g 27

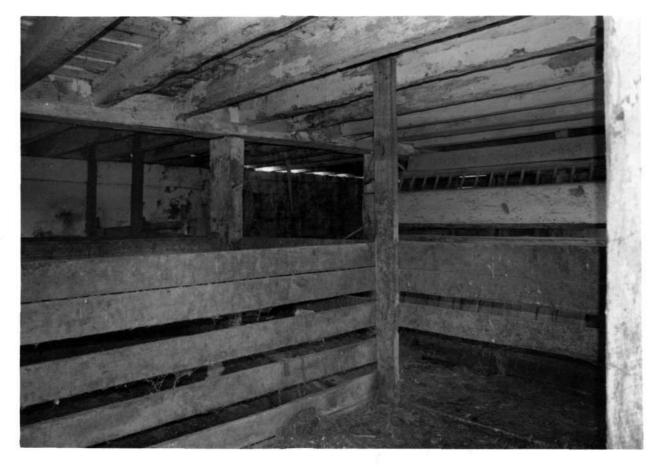


WA-V-428 Mckee-Leasure Farmstead 12244-48 Hanging Rock Road, Clear Spring, MD P. Reed 10/08 Barn, NE View

Barn, NE View #23 09 27



24 of 27



WA-V-428 Mckee-Leasure Farmstead 12244-48 Hanging Rock Road, Clear Spring, MD P. Reed 10/08 lower level interior #25 0 27



WA-V-428 Mckee-Leasure Farmstead 12244-48 Hanging Rock Road, Clear Spring, MD P. Reed 10/08 MDSHPO Barn, apper level framing # 26 of 27



Barn, upper level, Sw view granary # 27 06 27